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TWELVE PAGES.

The Sunday Journal has double the circulation of any Sunday paper in Indiana. Price five cents.

THAT was a great demonstration by the railroad men last night.

THE railroad men of Terre Haute and Indianapolis shook hands last night, and it seemed to be a right fraternal greeting.

THE railroad men took the town last night. They came in such force that resistance was seen to be useless, so none was made. The attacking column from Terre Haute, reinforced by the Indianapolis reserves, made an irresistible army, and there was nothing left but unconditional surrender. Of course, it is but fair to say that the victors conducted themselves with great moderation, and made such a favorable impression that is hoped they will come again.

THERE is no more intelligent class of skilled workmen in this country than th railroad men. They do not take their opinions ready-made from anybody. Read ing, thinking and deciding for themselves, large majority of them have evidently reached the conclusion that the railroad interest, and consequently their interest, lies in the protection of American industry, and they are therefore for Harrison and Morton. A political party that receives and deserves the support of such a class of citizens is to be congratu-

WOMEN IN POLITICS.

Leaders in the equal suffrage movement are on record as saying that because of the failure to incorporate a "woman's rights" resolution in the national platforms neither of the two great parties has any claims upon women for their support. Because the resolutions in regard to the regulation of the liquor traffic were not to their liking, certain female temperace advocates make a similar assertion. and declare that it is immaterial to them which party wins. This attitude not only betrays selfishness, but a selfishness so narrow and shortsighted as to overreach itself, and that speaks ill for the intelligence on which they base claims for the privileges of the balict. As a simple matter of fact, women are always concerned actually, if not conaciously, in the result of every election, since whatever affects the general welfare affects them; but if there was ever a time when the Issues involved touch them closely it is this year. Not even in 1860 did they come nearer to the people, men, women and children, in their homes. The question woman suffrage may be a great and burning one, but is hardly equal in immediate impor tance to the necessity for preserving the in dustries of the country from destruction Prohibitory liquor laws may be desirable, bu with national and individual prosperity danger of overthrow from other causes than whisky-drinking, such laws are not the only natters for general consideration. What gain would the ballot confer upon wome with the business of the community on a down rrade and the working classes sinking to a level with the paupers of Europe? Commerce cannot always be voted into activity nor wages regulated by legislation. What would it profit the temperance people if they had prohibitory laws, with closed factories and idle laborers? . It is the history of intemperance that it in in almost exact ratio wi the degree of financial depression. The man who, with good income money to spare in his pocket, takes [an occasional drink, looks for comfort in more frequent potations as his purse grows empty without hope of replenishing; and no laws will prevent his indulgence. The Republican party fighting for the preservation of a principle, the enforcement of which has brought a prosperity no other country has ever known, and one which affects suffragists, temperance workers and all others alike; yet some of these good people do not see their way clear to as sist in the work. This, too, in face of the facts that in Congress and State Legislatures nine-tenths of all the votes given for woman suffrage in the past twenty years have been

Fortunately, however, all women are not animated by this narrow spirit. Women's protective tariff clubs are being formed here and there, all over the country, and women everywhere are discussing the question of the day with interest and intelligence. The time has long gone by, if it ever existed in the United States, when women were not informed upon current political issues, and few persons now show disposition to decry their influence in politics. When they

cast by Republicans, and that all prohibitory

ern States is the work of Republicans.

and restrictive liquor legislation in the North-

its extent bears little or no relation to their right to or deprivation of the ballot. The man who has great political power does not possess it merely because he can vote. Wherever there is active interest in political issues among women, wherever they read tariff literature and discuss the subject, there is sure to be found the greatest enthusiasm among voters, and then, too, the votes are likely to be on the right side. For, dissatisfied though unreasonable suffragists and third-partyites may be, the sympathy of most earnest and intelligent women is with Republicans this year, and for protection of home industries and the home.

SLANDER BY WHOLESALE. A female temperance orator in Washington

charges that the failure of Congress to regard a popular petition for an investigation of the liquor traffic is owing to the fact that Congress can be bought. She also condemns the Protestant church for its attitude towards liquor, and declares that the courts are venal. A writer in a current magazine, who confesses that he is a newspaper man, asserts that, as a rule, every newspaper has its price, and for a certain number of dollars will advocate anything without regard to its merits. An esteemed contemporary has no hesitation in charging the City Council with being corrupt whenever it chances to disapprove of any act of that body. These instances are mentioned only because they chance to come to mind. Others of the same sort might easily be found, and the number of private individuals who are constantly ascribing improper motives to others would make the list a long one. This censorious habit tends to create a belief in the minds of impressible and thoughtless people that all men are dishonest, saving and excepting, of course, the righteous accusers themselves. Upon others the impression is equally disagreeable, but relates only to the slanderers. To most peo ple the individual who shows a readiness to cast discredit upon others does not commend himself as one to be trusted. Instead of the unimpeachably virtuous person which he assumes to be, he succeeds in creating unpleasant doubt of his own integrity. The temperance orator who assails the entire legislative and judiciary departments of the government do es not undermine the faith of sensible persons in those institutions, but does give rise to a suspicion that, under certain conditions, she might herself betray the glorious cause. The newspaper man who says every newspaper has its price, at once sets himself down as one who has his price, although in the case referred to, he writes of the beauties of an incorruptible, but, to him, yet ideal press. The newspaper swift to accuse city officials of dishonesty may be, like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion; but the course it now follows is likely to inspire "fellows of the baser sort" with a desire

to test its assumed superiority. Not only is this censorious course unhealth ful in its effect upon those who heed it, but it creates a wonder in the straightforward mind as to its purpose. If reformation of the wicked world is really desired, a little wisdom ought to teach the hopelessness of accomplishing it by wholesale denunciation of existing authorities and of humanity in gen-

If, as the Washington temperance speaker says, Congress and courts are without principle or honor, what is the use of further effort to improve the condition of mankind, since Congress and courts are what the people make them? If newspapers, without exception, have their price, why hope to better their moral standing, with those owners and editors already representing all classes and conditions of men? If city fathers are open to mercenary considerations, why hope that representatives of the ple would be less subject temptation? In short, if man is always vile when he does not behave just to suit us, or measure himself by our inch rule, why not cease to kick against the pricks and leave the world to run itself? This is the question used by these calumnious critics of their fellow-men, and no better end do they accomplish. It is one thing, and a proper and commendable one, to denounce evil specifically, and when there is reasonable proof of its existence; it is another and contemptible proceeding to indulge in detraction and calumny on general principles. Such a course hurts only the critics themselves. They are far wiser, as well as more Christianlike, who will flavor their criticisms with justice and charity. Their influence for reform is infinitely

MINOR MENTION.

A NORMAL school is badly needed in Kentucky. At least we judge so from the answers recently given to certain questions by applicants for teacher's certificates in Pulaski county. One of the questions propounded was, "Name five books that you would recommend children under fifteen to read." One teacher gave the Bible, law and almanac, and two or three others recommended the history of the James brothers as good reading for those under fifteen years of age. One teacher in describing her school-house said that it was "stripped with plank and sealed underneath of upstairs." Another in describing the academy where he last taught, wrote: "As a summary of the house I can eulogize it in the highest, but as to the furniture I can use no magniloquence." In reply to the question in geography, "Draw an outline of the map of North America, giving its political divisions," one teacher answered: "Its political divisions is Democracy an Republic." Auother teacher wrote, "A parenthesis is used to make the word more clear, but to be spoken silently." "Three elements of good essay," said one, "are simple, precise and confuse." Another replied that "the purpose of recitation is to heare the lesson an correct the Ears." This last expression probably meant to "correct the errors," though the teacher may have had an idea that boxing the ears of dull pupils is an important part of education. As all these examples are furnished by the county paper where the examination was held they are pre-

THE peach crop this year promises to surpass any during the last twelve or fifteen years. is a very uncertain crop at best, but one crop such as that of this year compensates for sev eral years of failure. The uncertainty of the crop has made farmers and fruit-growers careless about planting new peach orchards, or keeping up old ones, and the result is the number of peach trees has greatly diminished. There are, however, some very large orchards in southern stercise it they have influence in indiana, along the Ohio river, where the soil and in others, and, like that of men, indiana, along the Ohio river, where the soil and indiana, along the Ohio river, where the soil and indiana, along the Ohio river, where the soil and indiana, along the Ohio river, where the soil and individual temperature. Probably depend largely upon the individual temperature or chards in southern than eight hours actual labor per day, but the good Spirit more direct, more individual temperature. Indiana, along the Ohio river, where the soil and turely gray hair, and is tenderly lover-like in his individual temperature. Indiana, along the Ohio river, where the soil and the foremost tagonist to that good Spirit more direct, more subtle, more stealthy, more ubiquitous than individual temperature.

sumably correct and not overdrawn.

the largest and finest peach orchards in the State are those in Clark county, owned by Mr. Augus Dean and his sons and by Hon. John H. Stotsenburg. New Albany. They cover 775 acres and contain 125,000 bearing trees. The average life of a peach tree is about twelve years, and when by care in selection of seed, planting and cultivation, an orchard continues to bear its eighteenth year, it may well be said that the the man who has done this has added six years to the life of his trees. Quite a large number of Mr. Dean's trees, set out in 1870 and 1872, are still in good condition, and loaded with fruit this year, though younger trees are more vigorous. About seven thousand of his trees come into bearing this year. Most of the trees are four to five years old. One tract of four hundred acres, owned by Messrs. Dean and Stotsenburg jointly, contains twent-four thousand trees. Another orchard of two hundred and fifty acres has 12,000 trees, and so on. Some trees bear as much as four bushels of fruit. The Deans have now a crop of peaches, by the lowest estimate, aggregating 25,000 bushels. During successive failures, in years past, they continged to cultivate and plant. In three years, when they had no crop, they set out 80,000 new trees. The orchards are cultivated with great care whether it is a good bearing year or not, and the work of gathering, picking and marketing the fruit is thoroughly systematized.

Some time ago an Eastern medical journal started a discussion upon the advisability of a doctor's uniform or some distinctive mark, to designate the profession. A physician who fa vored the idea said that often there were accidents on boats and trains, and even in the street when a few moments' time meant a great deal to the patient. A doctor might be near and the olive button or hat-b and would designate him and he could be called to the injured man at once. In a country town, the doctor said, a physician twenty miles away was sent for, when there was another boarding for a part of the summer not a quarter of a mile away, though no one knew he was a physician. On excursion and passenger boats the cry was often heard, "Is there a doctor on board?" A mark of designation would be noticed and the physician or surgeon found quickly. The suggestion has met with some favor, and those doctors who have discussed the matter favor olive as the color to fit tingly represent the profession, and some have already mounted an olive-colored button worn on the lapel of the coat. In this little cloud, not nearly so big as a man's hand, we fear there are the elements of a bitter medical war. If olive is adopted as the distinctive color of the medical profession, who is to decide who may wear it? Shall we have different shades of clive to represent the diffent schools, or shall one school monopolize that color exclusively and compel its rival to adopt another, blood red, for instance? We fear there is more trouble ahead.

An incident which occured a few days ago in a silk-mill at Wilkesbarre, Pa., would do to go in the medical works as an illustration of the contagious influence of nervous excitement. During working hours one of the young women employes was taken with an epileptic fit. She fell to the floor, and the other girls gathered around and became most alarmed and excited. Suddenly one of them gave a wild shrick and fell over in violent hysterics. The excitment increased, and in a minute or so another young woman was seized with hysteria. The girls were now almost wild with nervous excitement, and one after another were seized with hysteric convulsions, until in a few minutes sixteen of them had fallen to the floor in convulsions. Medical aid was hastily summoned and it required a vigorous use of restoratives to bring the young women to a normal condition. It was a clear case of contagious bysteria, and would easily account for the nervous phenomena which sometimes occur under great religious excite-

THE Nashville Christian Advocate says that it has received several articles commenting on the creation of "an order of nuns" in the Methodist Episcopal Church, but since no such order was created the articles will not be printed. The comments of some papers based on the same blunder are comical. Writers have rushed into print, bewailing the popish tendencies of Methodism; some wonder if nunneries are to be erected for the new order; one asked if they are to take the veil, and so on to the end of the idle, ignorant extreme. The popish tendency in the order of deaconesses is just about equal to the bad trend toward popery which everybody sees in our order of deacons. We shall build monasteries for the latter at the time when we erect nunneries for the former. Just after that we will build a Vatican and elect a Pope.-North western Christian Advocate.

This is hardly fair. Whenever the Methodist Church adopts regulations whereby their "deacons" may or shall live in houses together, and wear a distinctive dress, the outside world would have color of right to say the church bad taken a pretty long step toward "monasteries."

An Eastern paper commenced an editorial with the statement "With the President's private life the public has nothing to do." A correspondent takes exception to the statement, and thinks the public ought to be deeply inter ested in the private life and character of the man they elect to the highest office in the land. "Is there any better guarantee," he asks, "that the public life of a man will be good than that his private life has been pure? The first and most important question that any business man asks about a trusted employe concerns his pri vate character. Why, then, is it nothing to the people, 'me private life of their President?' Harrison could not carry a single State in the Union for the Republican party if he were handicapped with a bad character." The corre spondent is right. Character tells.

SPEAKING of canon firing, powder blazing and noise as a means of expressing patriotic and other public sentiments, the New York Pos suggests that the improved civilization of the East, meaning New York, is outgrowing its fondness for such demonstration and is coming to recognize it as a relic of heathendom, and as proof remarks that "We are even learning to celebrate the Fourth of July quietly." If the Post's idea of civilization, which is the English idea, is allowed to prevail, there will presently be no celebration of the Fourth of July in New York. There is little probability, however, that its hope for a similar condition of affairs in la diana will soon be realized.

A WRITER in the Meurah Monthly, a Hebrew

periodical, says: "Lately, I found a few hours leisure to re-read Ben-Hur. It is a noble book, nobly conceived and grandly executed. General Wallace is one of the few masters of English. His vast vocabulary, the happy and lucid adaptation of rarelyused terms, the wonderful musical flow of bu speech, the fervid eloquence of characters-in every linguistic detail the work commands admiration, and enjoins respect and reverence for the

A remarkable feature of this very remarkable book is the catholicity of spirit, which commend it alike to Jew and gentile, to Catholic and Protestant. It is a book for all mankind and for all the centuries.

SENATOR STOCKBRIDGE, of Michigan, received the sympathy of his senatorial colleagues a few days ago when he told them that he had suffered a loss of \$15,000 cash. This is a good deal of money to lose all at once, and the Senator's friends naturally sympathized with him. In explaining how it happened, the Senator said the famous young trotting horse, Bell Boy, which he recently sold for \$35,000, had just been disposed of at auction in Kentucky for \$50,000. Senator Stockbridge purchased the horse in the first instance from Senator Stanford for \$10,000.

THE eight hour system is not likely to prove so satisfactory to letter-carriers as they expected. They will have to perform no more than eight hours actual labor per day, but the

ments as to whether it is more tiresome to busy for ten or twelve hours, or to work only eight and spend from two to four hours in tedious waits in the interval.

Two citizens of local prominence are in fail i Pittsburg for a term of five months, the one for renting houses for immoral purposes, the other for selling liquor without license. Kind friends and their own plethoric purses surround them with every luxury in the way of food and furniture; but, nevertheless, they are in jail, and when they get their precious freedom once more will have learned a wholesome lesson.

In these days of close competition and narrow margins, when the success or failure of a manufacturing industry is assured by the selection of a site, by a single as compared with a double handling, by the slightest difference in freight rates, etc., a very slight reduction in duties will give foreign goods an advantage that will work ruin to home manufactures. It is just this slight advantage that protects American

THE State Department at Washington is in

formed that the newly appointed minister pleni-

potentiary from Persia to the United States will

arrive at New York with his suite about the

middle of August. His name is Hadji Hosseim

Kouli Khan Mohamed el Vesari. His surname will be shipped by the bext steamer. THE Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Home Journal is a new paper published at Knightstown by the officers and inmates of the Home. It is a five column, eight-page paper, neatly printed, and contains information in regard to the work of the institution, as well as much personal matter concerning the pupils and their teachers. It will be read with interest in the homes of all

CONGRESSMAN "SUNSET" Cox has received a invitation to attend the North Carolina Democratic State convention, in which he is told: "You will receive a joffy welcome and meet bevy after bevy of womanhood infinitely more beautiful than the rarest dreams could suggest when inspired by the warm whispers of Oriental zephyra." Now, if we could only learn to run a campaign that way?

A LOCAL weather prophet at Jersey City comdock. A sealed letter which he left behind contained the prediction that Aug. 13 would be one of the hottest days of the season. Did his knowledge of this weighty secret drive him crazy, or did he strive to escape the heat by the

Boston Democrats have not ratified yet but for several weeks they have been getting ready to do so and, according to the Herald, have engaged one speaker for the occasion. The date of the meeting is not yet fixed, but when it occurs it will, of course, be a "spontaneous up-

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Please state, for the information of your readers. 1. The amount of all taxes collected in the State of Indiana, or as nearly as may be, in 1887? 2. The amount Indiana would have to pay the general government if the national revenue was raised by a direct tax? 3. What is the State debt of Indianal 4. How much internal revenue was collected in Indiana in 1887?

1. \$1,955,303.14, 2. No close estimate can be made. 3. \$2,041,825.12. 4. The internal revenue office at this city can not furnish the total collections of 1887. The State is divided into two districts, and all collections are reported to the respective offices. Write to Wm. D. H. Hunter, Lawrenceburg, and Gen. M. D. Manson, Terre Haute, for information.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal Was Mosby a confederate brigadier! Was he appointed to a foreign mission during the war by C. G. ROBBINS.

LYNN, Aug. 3, 1888. Mosby was a confederate general. He was appointed consul to China by General Grant.

BREAKFAST-TABLE CHAT. BARON REUTER, the telegraph king of Europe keeps a secretary whose sole business it is to in-

vestigate and relieve cases of distress. SENATOR RANSOM and his son resemble each other in appearance so closely that it is not easy to distinguish one from the other at a distance. "CAN & young man marry comfortably on \$500 a year?" asks a correspondent. Yes, he can: but he will be deuced uncomfortable afterwards. -Burlington Free Press.

A FAMILY tricycle, carrying a whole German family, and in addition a large bowl of some cold drink to a suburban picnic, meandered leisurely through Berlin the other day.

The new woolen undergarments, extensively advertised in English papers as curing every thing but death, are asserted by American doctors to be much too irritating for the American skin, which, if properly bathed, does not often require strong stimulation.

SAYS an Englishman: "You Americans have been trying to build up a social system without an aristocracy; but you will never succeed as long as there is a woman in the great republic. If there were no such thing as an aristocracy in the world, women would invent one." A TWO-YEAR-OLD child died at Atlanta, Ga.,

over a year ago. A short time before its death the child's hair was cut off and a curl placed in a box with some of the child's playthings. The other day, when the box was opened, the hair was found to have grown over two feet. IF you remark that the hot weather always

makes you transpire profusely, the chances are that some one will take you up for an incorrect use of the word "transpire." But as a matter of fact you will be using the word in strict accord with Webster's definition of it. Men who know this are winning wagers on their knowledge every day.

SAYS a newspaper correspondent at Saratoga n a letter dated Tuesday: "While sitting in the new Patterson spring pavilion this morning I was surprised to see Jay Gould and his physician. Dr. Munn, enter and take seats at one of the little tables. They were served with water, and I had a good look at the great millionaire. who goes about the world with railroads and telegraph lines in his pocket. Save a careworn expression, I could not see that he looked perceptibly different from what I had seen him in seasons past on the United States piazza. He was very plainly dressed in a blue suit and leaden-colored plug hat, and wore a sort of calico necktie, considerably soiled at that."

QUEEN VICTORIA recently, it is said, desired to inspect a detachment of Ceylon Rifles that were in England. None of them knew any English. When they were paraded in the grand corridor at Windsor the Queen, passing among them, asked one: "Have you been long in England?" The answer was in pure Cingalese. and the Queen, without betraying any embarrassment, answered, "Oh, indeed!" and dropped the conversation. All the soldiers caught the remark and remembered it, and when they went home repeated it to their comrades and friends, and now in Ceylon the principal English phrase heard is, "Oh, indeed!" which is very important because the Queen used it.

THE Youth's Companion has much admiration for girls and women who learn to swim. It says: "Those of our readers who frequent the seaside resorts do not need to be told that many of the accomplished swimmers are young ladies. This is but natural. As their bones are generally lighter than those of men, and their flesh more buoyant, they have less difficulty to overcome in acquiring the art. " " There were young girls at Newport last summer who could float on the surface of the ocean with no more difficulty than they experienced in lying upon a sofa. They could have floated for hours if necessary. Some of the most famous swimming feats have been accomplished by very young

Now that the subject of temperance is so much discussed, much interest attaches to the conclusions of a man like Cardinal Manning. who recently summarized his experience as follows: "For thirty-five years I have been priest and bishop in London, and, now I approach my eightieth year. I have learned some lessons, and the first is this: The chief bar to the working of the Holy Spirit of God in the souls of men

intoxicating drink. Though I have known men and women destroyed for all manner of reasons, yet I know of no cause that affects man, woman, child and home with such universality and steady power as intoxicating drink."

PRINCE ADAM CZARTORYSKI gives an account of the death of his grandfather, which strikingy illustrates the tenacious power of the ruling passion: Every day, after dinner, he used to play at a game something like whist. The Pope's nuncio generally joined in it. Although he was very weak he always had himself dressed for the card-table. On the day of his death he came as usual, bowed to the nuncio, and spolo-gized for being late. As his sight was failing, he asked why they had not lit the candles. Al the people in the house were assembled in profound silence. The Prince turned to his doctor and asked how long he would last. The doctor replied, "Another half-hour." On this he apologized for not being able to play any longer with the nuncio, and the prelate began to read the salms for the dving. Whilst he was reading he held the Prince's hand, and as he spoke the words, "My God, I give up my soul to Thee," the Prince pressed his hand and breathed his

Nowadays, says a writer in the Philadelphia Record, you hear tourists at Washington continually asking, "Which is McKinley?" McKinley is a most satisfactory man to point outnone more so except the big, chubby "Tom" Reed. It is difficult to identify the average statesman so that your tourist can pick him out of the 300 on the floor, but you have only to say: Do you see that man under the gallery, who looks so much like the first Napoleon with the devil taken out of him?" To give instantaneous ecognition to your friend, McKinley looks more like the great Napoleon than most pictures of his satanic majesty. He is about Napoleon's height and build, has his head covered with black hair, and his smooth face, striking features included. But the piercing eyes, which gleamed wickedly, like balefires in Napoleon, are steady, liquid, luminous orbs in McKinley. The expression of his face is strong and yet sweet, passionate and pure. His manner is extremely pleasing, almost fascinating. His cordial, agreeable way wins him a friend every time he makes an acquaintance, and then keeps him afterward. He is as good a talker in private as in public, with the same honeyed tones in one as in the other. He has a keen wit and a much keener sense of humor, but he curbs both, and consequently often appears more solemn and stately than he really is He has a solid mind, which works slowly and logically-judicially, too, when he will let it. He is a believer and even an enthusiast, and so he makes a good partisan.

WE learn too late Little things are more than great. Fed with some kind mystery. Hidden in a rocky nook. Whispered from a wayside brook Flashed on unsuspecting eyes, In a winged, swift surprise; Small the pleasure is to trace One continuous commonplace.

-Lucy Larcom. THE flannel shirt is an excellent thing To wear on a summer day, And we don't object to the style at all— But what we were going to say

A man who will wear a flannel shirt, And hold up his pants with a sash As red as a town that is painted right, Is a man that we want to smash.

-Washington Critic.

THOUGH men perspire and the sun's a-fire, And the atmosphere affame. It is never too hot, by a long, long shot, For the great American game.

—Boston Courier. Personal Notes About Women.

MISS ELLA LEBEN has been elected superintendent of schools at Portland, Ore., with a salary of \$3,000 a year.

MRS. ERBE, an Ohio bride of six weeks, want divorce because her husband has failed to do all that he promised to do, during his courting. MISS ELLA C. SABIN, professor of rhetoric and elecution in the University of Oregon, bas been elected superintendent of education in the city of Portland, Ore.

THE ex-Empress Carlotta, of Mexico, is not as lately reported, in ill health. Physically, she is as sound as ever; but her mind shows no signs of regaining its normal condition.

THE Queen Regent of Spain is about to build a seashore cettage for her son, the King. This will necessitate the creation of a new office i the royal household-Master in Ordinary to the Mosquito Nets. MRS. AITKEN was the only surviving sister of

Carlyle. She died on Friday, at Dumfries, in her seventy-ninth year. Carlyle was very fond of this sister, and there are numerous allusions to her in his letters and reminiscences. MRS. REBECCA TAYLOR, mother of the late

Bayard Taylor, though in her nineties, is a well preserved old lady. She visited Westchester the other day to see the handsome memorial window to her son in the new public library. EVIDENTLY the world is moving. The woman despising German Emperor has consented that

a bust of a woman shall have a place among the memorial statuary at the University of Berlin. The person thus honored is the late Countess Louise Bose, who left a fortune to the University for the aid of poor medical students and the promotion of medical research THE wedding present to be given to the fut-

re Duchess of Aosta by the city of Turin is an immense carved and gilded chest, decorated in the mediæval fashion, and filled with the rich est velvets, silks, and brocades which can be purchased in Italy. The gift of the ladies of furin will be an ottoman in the Louis XV style. with a large space in the center for holding

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX Wears a white bathing suit trimmed with blue braid, and varies the monotony of a black-hosed majority by wearing pink stockings. She is said to look about sixteen in this short-sleeved, short-skirted attire. She always attracts much attention as she "walks the plank," but avoids the publicity, courted by many, of promenading the beach is

THE Duchess of Marlborough has astonished London society by her beauty and style. She has become popular at a bound, for she has true American tact and her manners are as charming as her face is handsome. She and her husband are sought for on every side, and are constantly dining among the most select representatives of English aristocracy. The Duchess is acknowledged to be the best-dressed woman in London. not because her clothes are more costly than those of her rivals, but because she has the New

fork knack of wearing them to advantage. MME. PELOUZE, the sister of Daniel Wilson, has lost most of her splendid fortune. He brother induced her to join him in some of his speculations, which came out badly. Mortgages on her town house and her historical chateau are being foreclosed, and bailiffs are in possess ion of most of her goods and chattels. Mme. Pelouze is in appearance the most mannish and plainest woman in France, but she is so clever, bright, genial and generous that she has always since she arrived at years of discretion had more devoted admirers of the other sex than she new what to do with. In the number was M Grevy, who was her law adviser before he be came President of the Republic.

Miss Lucy Rostron, the English beauty, wh eloped with her father's groom, is a tall and graceful blonde, with a wealth of golden hair She is possessed in her own right of a fortune of \$200,000, and although only nineteen years old has long since proved that she has a temper of her own. Aspin, the groom, is past thirty-five, is married and has five children at home. He is both homely and illiterate. The arrest of the couple was made just as the steamer was about to sail, and the romantic young woman was led from the boat by the officers just as the signal to start was sounded. Aspin was afraid to return to his wife and so comes on to the land of the free.

MME. PATTI's castle at Craig-y-Nos, Wales, is advertised for sale. The reason given by the diva for this course is the fact that she is being robbed right and left by her neighbors. They overwhelm her with appeals for alms and while she is searching in her purse for the wherewithal to satisfy these demands the applicants pocket her choicest bits of bric-a-brac or books. The park about the castle is overrun with poachers and even the crops about the place are being cut and carried off at night. Patti announces, by the way, that she will sing in Egypt at about Christmas time under the management of Mr.

Abbey, and go thence to Constantinople. EDWIN BOOTH'S only daughter, Mrs. Gross man, is petite, with pale, sweet face and child like manners. She is wholly domestic, absorbed in her husband, children and fathar. Mr. Gross-Man is a Hungarian and speaks with a strong foreign accent. He has dark eyes and prema-

a tragic face even in her babyhood. The baby, seventeen months old, bids fair to astonish the world and the tragic Booth family by becoming a comedian. He astonishes his grandfather even

now by his remarkable feats of mimiery. The Queen of Roumania is having built at her country seat a boudoir, wherein to devote herself to literary composition. It is constructed of reeds, behind which is a high hedge of roses running all around, with niches, in which covered cages, containing nightingales, are to be placed. There is a fountain and a tiny cascade with perfumed water. In the middle of this fairy chamber, the floor of which is covered with thick, soft carpet of green turf, is a mossy bank and a block of polished marble, covered with moss and ferns, which is bewn in the form of a deak, and here the Queen is to indite her poems, and when exhausted by her labors she can repose herself in a most luxurious hammock, slung with golden cords, which hangs on one side in close proximity to the nightingales

and the falling waters.

A LADY living near Norwich, Conn., has made a scarecrow that is the envy of the whole country. In figure the scarecrow resembles a petite young lady with a slim waist and a certain air of supple corness, which the summer breeze intensifies when it rustles up from the meadow now and then and sets the garden girl's sailor suit a-flutter. Only a fashion artist would be able to fitly describe her garb. She has a basque, a skirt and an overskirt, as all fashionable young ladies do, all of navy blue, and the overskirt daintily looped; the skirt is modestly lifted an inch, permitting the eye to catch a glimpse of a white underskirt. A ruffled fichu above the shapely bodice, a snowy white collar, a bright ribbon about the neck and a wide brimmed straw hat completes the breeziest and most bewitching costume in Norwich. Of course the rain would spoil such a masterpiece, so its owner takes it in every rainy day and puts it in a corner of the parlor. Every strange young man has tried to flirt with the scarecrow while riding past the field, but the scarecrow has as yet given no word of encouragement.

> THE SENSIBLE GIRL. The damsel who dresses in tulle In the month of July is no fulle. It knocks spots off pique For 'tis thin and delightfully culle. -Boston Courier.

VIEWS OF A DEMOCRAT.

publican Success-Don't Want Free Trade. Philadelphia North American. "There is no use trying to disguise the fact, for it is evident to all that the current of politi-

He Says Everything at Present Points to Re-

cal affairs is running in the Republican channel, and indicates Republican success," remarked a prominent Democratic politician of this State yesterday. The gentleman stands high in the Democratic party here, and was discussing the political situation calmly and candidly. He, however, made the request that his name should not be used. "For the past three or four weeks," he con

"everything has been running toward the Republicans. I honestly believe i the election were held now that Harrison and Morton would be elected. This state of things is due in a measure to overconfidence on the part of the Democrats, but more particularly to the issue of protection or free trade which the Republicans have made. We are bound to recognize facts, and it is just as plain as the nose on your face that the cry of free trade set up by the Republicans against the Democratic party has already cost us thousands of votes among the workingmen, to say nothing of the Democratic manufacturers who have gone over to the Republicans. I believe that the working men of this country are opposed to free trade and unless our leaders can convince them that there is a distinction between tariff reform and free trade, I am free to confess that I do not see much hope for Cleveland's election. The Republicans have worked the tariff question very successfully thus far, and to my mind they have the upper hand in New York, Connecticut and New Jersey.

"I am not able just now to say what propor tion of the Irish vote Harrison will get. If the Republicans don't overdo the John Bull racket they ought to get nearly as many Irish votes as Blaine did in 1884. But Brother Blaine will be home next week, and the current will run stronger and swifter than ever toward Republican success. I firmly believe that within the next few weeks the betting will take a turn, and you will hear of wagers at the odds of \$100 to \$90 on Harrison's election. There is, as I remarked before, considerable apathy in the Democratic ranks, which has been caused by overconfidence. When the fact begins to dawn on President Cleveland that Senator Quay, the shrewd and adroit chairman of the Republican national committee, has his party thoroughly and effectively organized in every State, he may then take hold of matters himself and force the fighting on our side of the house. He had better wake up before it is too late, however. am of the opinion that October will see the campaign at white heat, but I am no; one of those who believe Cleveland is going to have a walk-over. Unless there is a revulsion of feeling among the workingmen upon the tariff, doubt very much whether he will be elected at

200,000 BLAINE HANDKERCHIEFS.

Heaps of Them to Be Distributed at the Inman Pier When Mr. Blaine Arrives.

lew York Sun. Workmen were busy in the basement of 50 Sond street, all day yesterday packing up hand kerchiefs of Chinese silk paper to distribute at the Inman pier next Wednesday. James G. Blaine is expected to arrive on that day on the new steamship. City of New York, and the hand-kerchiefs are intended to be waved in his honor. There were 200,000 of the handkerchiefs packed in the basement yesterday. The surplus is in tended to supply voters who will attend the parade and receptions later on. The handker chiefs have a blood-red border, and a portrait of Blaine in the center with this inscription underneath: "Welcome home, August, 1888."

The handkerchiefs have an adhesive border, so that they can be stuck on to sticks and waved as flags at a moment's notice.

The preparation of the bandkerchiefs revealed the mammoth scale upon with the reception which Blaine's friends have planned for him has been arranged. Preparations for it have been going on ever since Mr. Blaine went to Europe Irish Republicans have been leaders in getting it up. They expected when they began that Blaine would get the Chicago nomination, and were staggered when Harrison got it. But the reception will be carried out all the same. Mr. James P. Foster, president of the Na tional Republican League, has been appointed

the league clubs participating in the Blaine Capt. Obed Wheeler has been appointed marshal for the division to be composed of veterans of the late war, headquarters at the Murray Hill Hotel, where all veterans desiring to participate in the parade will report to him on or

marshal for the division to be composed of all

after Thursday afternoon. The Twenty-second Assembly district Re ublicans met last night at One-hundred-audwenty-second street and Third avenue, and decided that they will take part in the Blaine demonstration. They will wear Derby hats and carry Morris Friedsam's eagle at the head of the column. Frank Raymond, the district leader, said there was no truth in the report that Congressman Fitch would resign from the

A HINT TO A MUGWUMP.

organization.

Boy of Eleven Years Writes a Letter Home to His Fond Father.

A well-known and popular Hartford gentleman. Republican at heart, but a victim of temporary aberration into mugwumpism; sent his little boy into the country for the summer, not long ago, with, of course, the affectionate and parental injunction to write home. The boy is eleven years old, and not unlike his father in being a keen observer, able to express himself. He is up in Vermont. He dutifully wrote ten pages on Sunday last, and here is an extract that his amused father can't help showing to his friends: The other night I went to a Republican rally. Mr. - spoke. He took up the subject of marble, as this is a product of D-, and said that, while Italian vorkers got from 30 cents to 40 cents a day, the peoble [here] got about \$1.40 a day, and so, if there wasn't any duty on marble, Italy could send her marble (as she is on the sea) cheaper to New York than

we could send to New York by rail, and as they did not give their employes so much, they could sell it cheaper, and thus destroy the D-quarries. And so with everything I am for Harrison and Morton It is expected that the boy will be home before fall, and that in these days of "parents obey

your children" he will bring "the old man" to time on election day. The division of sentiment will evidently last until the father sees the errors of his way and listens to the sound advice of his eleven-years-old guide.

The People Want a Soldier Indianapolis Special in Philadelphia Press. While it is to be regretted that he finally reached that conclusion, it is not to be supposed that the party is either out of good timber or that Governor Porter is fearful of the result. He expects to take a leading hand in the campaign, and is confident that victory will be secured. The two names most talked of now are those o

popular men in the State. There are several housand old soldiers in the State who were in his command, and no General was more leved by his men than he. Congressman Steele is also deservedly popular. The current of opinion here here is that one of the two will be nominated. Neither is seeking the office, but either will accept if nominated. The name of General Hovey, who now represents the First Congressional distract, is also frequently mentioned, but the Republicans do not like to spare him from Congress. Quite a number are still demanding that Porter be nominated in the face of his letter, but it is generally conceded by the cooler heads that he is out of the race.

NATURAL GAS.

Its Production Goes on Constantly, and the Supply Is Practically Inexhaustible.

New York Special. Col. Wilson Vance, president of the Findlay Board of Trade, has come back to New York from the natural gas region of Ohio to spend a few of his accumulating dollars in the enjoyments of the seashore. Among the bits of news which escaped him to-day was the information that Senator John Sherman, who is already largely interested in Findlay, intends to build a large number of houses there this fall. Con-

cerning natural gas the Colonel said: "We are beginning to demonstrate scientifically exactly what natural gas is. Our housewives discovered that twice in every twentyfour hours the gas seemed to flow with a heavier ressure, so that they had to turn down the burners. This seemed to indicate that the salt water which is found in the borings below the gas deposit runs in there with the ebb and flow of the ocean, forcing gas out or lessening the pressure. Some of the water has been put through the laboratories, and it has been found cossible to manufacture natural gas out of it. rofessor Nedelejef, who has been examining the Wood-county oil-fields, has made discovertes with reference to the oil which parallel our natural gas experience. He declares that ite production is going on constantly, and will continue indefinitely. He has succeeded in making it artificially by a similar process to that which he believes is going on in the earth, and experts find it impossible to distinguish between the natural and the manufactured article.

"His hypothesis is that water finds it way below the crust of the earth and then meets with carbides of metals (particulary of iron) in a glowing state. The water is decomposed into its constituent gases. The oxygen unites with iron, while the hydrogen takes up the carbon and ascends to a higher region, where part of it is condensed into mineral oil and part remains as natural gas, to escape where it finds an outlet or to remain stored at great pressure until a bore-hole is put down to provide its passage to the surface."

"SIR" GROVER CLEVELAND.

An Italian Editor Gives Us His Particular Wishes for Nov. 6.

Paris American Register. We sometimes get political and other news of the United States in the journals of France and Italy, which our own people, active as the press is in America, fail to obtain. The French and Italian ideas of geography are sometimes fearlful and wonderful. In a recent leading Italian

journal, whose proprietor speaks English, and who is worth more than \$12,000,000, I have been much amused at a serious editorial, in eaded type, commenting on the exclusiveness of certain nations in regard to foreign emis grants-he passes to the presidential campaign n the United States and gives as the followings 'And now in the United States there is a tere rible strife as to who shall be the President of the United States, whether Sir Grover Cleveand or General Harrison. Sir Grover Cleve land belongs to the Democratic party. He is g man of the greatest talent, a most learned poliicical economist, an admirer and a follower of Laveleye. (Great Scott! I wonder if 'Sir Grover ever beard of the Great Belgian econo mist.) Sir Grover Cleveland, as the chief of the Democratic party, does not accept for a moment the outrageous persecution of foreigners, neither does he believe in unconditionally protecting

national (i. e. American) labor. "General Harrison, on the other hand, is one of the most incorrigible and intolerant (intransigeant) of the Republicans, and consequently vishes to restrain emigration from Europe, and render intolerable the condition of all foreign laborers, driving them from the national arsenals and from all other workshops under the control

of the government. "The presidential contest is not, therefore, one of mere local interest. Italy has many hundreds of thousands of her sons, who are operatives and laborers, scattered throughout the American confederation (sic), and she cannot but wish victory to perch upon 'Sir Grover Cleve-The Democratic party is duly advised, through at least one of the Italian journals, that Italy is for "Sir Grover."

An Unpublished Lincoln Letter. In the August Century the authors of the Lincoln Life give the following unpublished letter from President Lincoln to the Governor of In-

"Bis Excellency Gov. O. P. Morton-Your letter by the hand of Mr. Prunk was received yesterday. I write this letter because I wish you to believe of us (as we certainly believe of you) that we are doing the very best we can. You do not receive arms from us as fast as you need them; but it is because we have not near enough to meet all the pressing demands, and we are obliged to share around what we have, sending the larger share to points which appear to need them most. We have great hope that our own supply will be ample before long, so that you and all others can have as many as you need. I see an article in an Indianapolis newspaper denouncing me for not answering your letter sent by special messenger two or three weeks ago. I did make what I thought the best answer I could to that letter. As I remember. It asked for ten heavy guns to be distributed with some troops at Lawrenceburg, Madison, New Albany and Evansville; and I ordered the guns and directed you to send the troops if you had them. As to Kentucky, you do not estimate that State as more important than I do; but I am compelled to watch all points. While I write this. I am. if not in range, at least in bear ing of cannot shot, from an army of enemies more than a hundred thousand strong, I do not expect them to capture this city; but I know they would if I were to send the men and arms from here to defend Louisville, of which there is not a single bostile armed soldier within forty miles, nor any force known to be moving upon it from any distance. It is true the army in our front may make a balf-circle around southward and move on Louisville; but when they do, we will make a half-circle around northward and meet them; and in the meantime we will get up what forces we can from other sources to also meet them.

"I hope Zollicoffer has left Cumberland Gap (though I fear he has not), because, if he has, rather infer he did it because of his dread of Camp Dick Robinson, reinforced from Cincinnati, moving on him, than because of his intention to move on Louisville. But if he does go round and reinforce Buckner, let Dick Robinson come round and reinforce Sherman, and the thing is substantially as it was when Zollicoffer left Cumberland Gap. I state this as an illustration; for in fact I think if the Gap is left open to us Dick Robinson should take it and hold it: while Indiana, and the vicinity of Louisville in Kentucky, can reinforce Sherman faster than Zollicoffer can Buckner. "Yours, very truly, A. Lincoln."

Effect of Tariff Literature.

New York Special. The tariff issue continues to make beavy inroads on the Democrats in this State. James A. Whitney, one of the leading lawyers of this city, and a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat, is out today for the Harrison and Morton ticket. He has voted with the Democracy since 1860, and four years ago beartily supported Cleveland. He declares now that dozens of Democrats in this city have also bolted the party ticket. The more the tariff issue is agitated, he says, the greater will be the accessions of old-line Democrats to progressive Republicanism. Mr. H. S. Ramsdell, of the Ramsdell Transportation Company, running boats between here and Albany, is also bent on leaving the Democracy, and, as he is a man of influence in the Hudson river towns, his action will bring others over with

A report from Troy states that six former Cleveland voters joined a Republican club there a body last night. Frank McGovern, a realthy Democratic contractor in Rondout, bas med a Harrison Tariff Club, composed only former Democrats. It has now a memberbefore he stops. There are large cement interesta in his district.

Many of these conversions are the result of the wide distribution of tariff literature being

made by the State committee. Cardinal Manning's Birthday.

Pail Mall Gazette. On Sunday Cardinal Manning completed his eightieth year. The week in which Cardinal Manning completed his eightieth year is the week in which we shall celebrate the defeat of the Spanish Armada. It is a welcome illustra tion of the extent to which old ecclesiastica and theological animosities have disappeared that there is probably no Englishman in all the empire who will more heartily sympathize with the commemoration of that great deliverance of our heretical forefathers from the armies of the Papists than the good Cardinal, who is at once one of the most imperial and